

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12 M. Sunday-school prayer meeting, Sabbath, 7 P. M. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 12 M. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont Street, corner Franklin. Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 12 M. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty Street. Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2.45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 A. M.; High mass, 10.30 A. M.; Vespers, 3 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield Avenue, every Sunday at 9 o'clock P. M. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATSESSING M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watsessing).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Sunday-school every Sabbath at 3.30 P. M. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath-School held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 P. M. Charles A. Hughes, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

BLOOMFIELD S. S. TEACHERS' NORMAL CLASS.—Rev. W. H. Broadhead, Leader. Meets on Wednesday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in the Sunday-school rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, Sunday-school teachers, workers, and friends are cordially invited.

Meeting of School Trustees.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held at the house of Mr. Chabrier Peloubet on Sunday evening.

The report of the Superintendent for the month ending Feb. 22d, shows a total enrollment for the month of 782, with an average daily attendance of 683, or 87 per cent. In the High School the percent was '91, Grammar School 89, Centre Primary 83, Berkeley 81, Brookside 91. In Brookside the attendance has been remarkably good nearly every month of the year. The severe weather and bad going has affected the attendance more severely than at any time during the past two years, and yet the per cent of attendance is now several per cent better. The work of the school has, on the whole, been very quiet, but good. The main drawback has been in consequence of the absence of the teachers. This is felt especially in the Primary classes.

With the money raised for the Library 71 volumes have been purchased, with a small balance still unexpended. The Cyclopaedia voted two months ago has been secured, making in all 87 volumes.

The Committee on Teachers reported the resignation of Miss A. J. Gustin on Feb. 15th. Her place is supplied by Miss Ella V. Holmes. Mrs. Mary Ellenwood has been given two months' leave of absence on account of illness. Miss Florence Farrington acts as her substitute. A request from the County Superintendent that he be allowed to hold the County Institute in the Centre Building was granted.

The plans of the new Primary School building were presented and discussed. On motion, the Clerk was instructed to include in the call for the meeting for the election of Trustees a request for authority to build and furnish a school-house, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000, on the Liberty Street lot, in accordance with plans and specifications to be presented to that meeting.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held in the Centre School Building on Tuesday evening, March 18th, at eight o'clock.

The Trustees whose terms expire at that time are Messrs. Chabrier Peloubet and Edmund A. Smith.

Dr. Richards' Third Lecture.

A more auspicious evening greeted the third geological lecture. The lecture-room was well filled, a good number of our principal citizens being present.

Diagrams and maps and additional illuminated slides assisted the speaker's rapid descriptions.

Taking for the start the first land, the early condition of the North American continent was exhibited—the V shape of the first mountain wrinkle and the broad shore flats on the margin of the continent pointed out on the map. Out of the close muggy atmosphere, thick and heavy, arose the era of the earliest Plant Life.

This was the first evolution—in delicate sea-weed structures and floating sea plants life which gave food to the lowest forms of fishes. This is known as the Silurian Age.

The Devonian Age followed the Fish Age. There were ten thousand species of shell-fish in that age. The Salt Age and the great salt marshes and the gypsum deposits a thousand feet thick—the en-

baddening of forests in the marshes—the subsidence of the continent—a foot in a century, the limestone rocks, the coral builders, the coral-reefs built around the submerged volcano summits, led the way up to the Carboniferous Period.

Then came the descriptions and the statistics in respect to the coal—the immense layers of coal, the whole world with the calculations of the duration and exhaustion of the supply—the petroleum deposits—the vast peat-bogs and their gradual compression and slow combustion, till the layers were ready for this late age.

The Age of Plants, with its great ferns, the distinction between dark-heat and light-heat, led the way up to the Reptiles and the Animals, which will appear in the next.

An Ancient Landmark.

To the Bloomfield Citizen:

Centennial anniversaries have been in vogue for the last several years, many of our citizens have been celebrating the country being illustrated by celebrations of battle actions or in recognition of places of local celebrity.

It seems singular that Bloomfield has overlooked its great opportunity in the past, and the coming summer might be made the time to correct the oversight.

We have a house, formerly the residence in the last century of one of our old families, and now owned by a gentleman, who must naturally be an archeologist and a preserver of past recollections. This house has its peculiarities. Time has ravaged it of some of its pristine beauties, and its freshness is certainly gone. It is recorded that Washington on his way to Morristown lodged here for a short time; this may be apocryphal, but what is the use of legends if you destroy them by insisting on proofs. This house, built of stone, with an adjoining wing of the same material, has been allowed to stand, and the defacing hand of time has not been stayed; the grounds about the house, once, probably, rich in beauty, have sadly deteriorated, and the original fence has slowly passed by degrees to the de-based use of a holding, until now a few sticks prominent in the landscape stand ready to pierce the unwary passer, and serve as a reminder of the beautiful past.

Now doth the willful schoolboy drive the vagrant dog close up to the ancient landmark with no cruel intention; and, yea, he even provides with an implement of chase at hand, and needing but the clicking of a gun.

A great fear prevailed some months since as a load of timber lay near this monument, the neighbors dreading lest the owner would put up a fence somewhat similar to that of the adjoining houses, but with true patriotism he deferred blasting the rugged beauty of the ruinous place by repairs: the wood was in ruin, that we cannot expect him to furnish that commodity too long.

Strangers visiting the town and seeing this place might, and have misconstrued the motive that kept it as it is, and it is not always convenient for the neighbors to stand and explain the true inwardness.

So let the town wake up and give the old stone house on Washington Street a celebration, and then let the repairs proceed. Do not keep the owner too long on a Jerusalem bent.

The Mont Saint Michel.

(Translated for THE CITIZEN from the *Courier de l'Est*, Paris, Feb. 3rd.)

The Mont Saint Michel, although it may be henceforth a stranger to the politician, has had the past few days the honor of being a question in the Chamber of Deputies. A quarrel has arisen between the architects and the engineers upon the subject of a dyke constructed between the coast and the Mont Saint Michel.

The engineers find it perfect, for the good reason that they are the authors of it; the architects claim that it shall be demolished, because in their opinion the dyke is a monument of great historical and artistic value. The affair is interesting, and if it does not interest everyone, it can scarcely leave us indifferent.

Several years ago, wishing to go over a part of the coast-line of Brittany, in order to commence a work, I wandered by I was struck by the beauty of the coast of the Conques; pretty river that takes this way in going to the sea. The large village of Autrain, where the so-called river runs longer, navigable, it ever looked from the side on the route toward Rennes, by a plateau called, if my memory is good, Land of Treublay.

The view is very extended, and very beautiful; beyond the fertile valleys and the slopes one perceives in the background when the weather is clear, a bluish band—the sea, which the breeze carries to the furze in salty spray. The Bay that I discovered this observation reserved for me, and we know with what rapidity they displace themselves and change their aspect upon the borders of the sea.

A countryman was just passing. "What is that?" I asked him, pointing to it with my finger. "That," he answered me, "is the Mont Saint Michel." And he looked at me out of the corner of his eye a little suspiciously, as if he meant to cheat him. I should not certainly have inspired him with any more distrust if I had asked him the same question in regard to the moon. These are some of the prizes for History and Geography.

Doctus cum libro! used to say our Professor of the sixth form. I used to imagine that the Mont Saint Michel was one of my old acquaintances, having met it so often in the books—and I didn't even know it when I saw it!

However, at an examination I could have recited the following without stumbling: "Mont Saint Michel, gigantic rock at the bottom of the bay of Cancale, at about three miles from the coast, and about ten miles south-west of Avranches, rises for more than six and a half miles above the level of the sea, and for more than five miles above the pebbly beach, the tide covers twice a day. The village built at the side of this rock counts a thousand inhabitants. It belongs to the Department of the Channel,

for, according to the old saying that expresses naively the regrets of the Breton. Le Couesnon par sa folie.

A mis le Mont en Normandie.

The line river in fact serves as a natural limit to the two ancient provinces, and it appears that for some time past it has gradually deviated toward the west. This mass of granite, imposing by its dimensions, the line river serves as a natural limit to the two ancient provinces, and it appears that for some time past it has gradually deviated toward the west.

This mass of granite, imposing by its dimensions, the line river serves as a natural limit to the two ancient provinces, and it appears that for some time past it has gradually deviated toward the west. They tell how the Sun-King there enclosed in darkness a journalist of Holland, who dared to criticize him. Under the reign of Louis XV. a secretary of the main was transformed into a prison of state. They tell how the Sun-King there enclosed in darkness a journalist of Holland, who dared to criticize him. Under the reign of Louis XV. a secretary of the main was transformed into a prison of state.

Yes, I knew all that, but I had never seen the Mont Saint Michel. Pencil and pen are powerless to render the effect of this pyramid of granite when the main was transformed into a prison of state. They tell how the Sun-King there enclosed in darkness a journalist of Holland, who dared to criticize him. Under the reign of Louis XV. a secretary of the main was transformed into a prison of state.

At the time of which I speak, one went up the mountain, from the south side, by a simple, rocky road, which the submerged at the time of full tide. Today, since 1879, a dyke, which cannot be submerged, starts from Moidrey to the entrance of the Conques, joins the river at the entrance situated between the Tower of the King and that of the Squadron. At high tide the famous rock is no more than an island, but an island almost always accessible to the numerous tourists who come to visit "La Merveille."

This is what one calls, and with just title, the most important part of the Abbey buildings, composed of three stories of added structures, containing the crypt, the magnificent Hall of the Chevaliers, and the Cloister. One's admiration is divided between the fine sculpturing of two hundred and twenty columns and the extended panorama that one views from the windows.

ISABEL H. REID.

LITERARY NOTES.

A TALK OF DUKE'S CREEK. OLD MARK LANGDON, by Richard Malcolm Johnston. New York: Harper & Bros., 1884; pp. 328.

This is a story of Georgia life and surroundings. There is a thin thread of a plot which runs through the story, and which finally results in a marriage, but the book is made up of too many incidents and disconnected chapters to please the taste of the average novel reader.

It is rather wearisome to wade through page after page of Mrs. Toller's good words, composed of three stories of added structures, containing the crypt, the magnificent Hall of the Chevaliers, and the Cloister. One's admiration is divided between the fine sculpturing of two hundred and twenty columns and the extended panorama that one views from the windows.

Old Mark himself is not brought out in a question, but he is brought out in the book as a whole will attract attention. Mr. Johnston is favorably known as the author of the "Dukesborough Tales," and the present volume, like that, is an attempt to perpetuate the legends and events of an era long since at an end.

GOD AND THE FUTURE LIFE: THE REASONABLENESS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Charles Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Bros., 1883; pp. 228.

Mr. Nordhoff, in a most unpretending and simple manner, has made this little work precisely what all earnest and right-minded parents would wish to possess. It is written in his fine, laid way—a way which won the love of this present for the future in the old times when Nordhoff's "Man-of-War Life," with its two companions, "Merchant Life" and "Whaling Life," fetched the young sailor directly into literature. Since that date he has been steadily and laboriously working. He has given us studies upon California upon the Communist Societies of the United States; and upon current political questions for the benefit of young people. Besides these elaborate works he has written a book of stories, and has served his generation as one of that noble army whose unknown personalities are constantly consumed in the fires of journalism.

But he may well be glad to have written this little pure-hearted book about God and the Future Life. He does not blink the hard questions, but meets them handsomely, dealing with Faith and Science, the "Limits of Speculation," "Miracles," "The Mystery of Pain," and cognate topics. In fact it is these very problems which have led him to supplement and simplify Paley and other writers of the last generation.

Our sincere commendation goes with the book. People whose children ask hard questions, and whose own minds are clear what they believe themselves, had better pay its slight cost and secure it for quiet reading and ready reference.

The twentieth number of *Plymouth Pulpit* for the current volume contains Mr. Beecher's eloquent eulogy of his old friend Wendell Phillips. It also has a fine profile portrait of the great abolitionist at its commencement. As may be supposed, the great preacher frankly criticizes the great orator, giving in detail the interesting particulars of that strange period which was the preparation of the war. A single paragraph admirably sums up the story.

"After a long and stormy life his sun went down in glory. All things were working people on the globe have written the names that shall never die the name of that noble, devoted, nob-beaten Wendell Phillips, who has been persecuted and would have slain him, is now exceedingly busy in building his tomb and rearing his statue. The men that would not dandle their lips with his name, are to-day thanking God that he lived."

This number is sold at a cost of ten cents, the subscription price of entire volume of six numbers of each is \$2.00. For sale by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 27 Park Place, New York City, at \$2.00.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ELLOR, BROS. & CO., PROSPECT STREET, WATSESSING, are now offering to the public of Bloomfield and vicinity **Hats of all styles and quality.** Single hats are offered at wholesale prices. **New York styles a specialty.** Call any time and examine their stock. Open every day and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

TIME TABLES.

Carefully corrected up to date.
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TO NEW YORK.
 Leave Montclair—6.03, 7.15, 7.55, 8.25, 9.15, 10.35, 11.35 a.m.; 12.50, 1.40, 3.30, 4.45, 5.25, 6.10, 6.57, 8.15, 9.40, 11.05 p.m. 12.20 a.m.
 Leave Glen Ridge—6.06, 7.17, 7.57, 8.30, 9.17, 10.37, 11.37 a.m.; 12.53, 1.43, 3.32, 4.47, 5.27, 6.13, 7.00, 8.18, 9.43, 11.08 p.m. 12.23 a.m.
 Leave Bloomfield—6.08, 7.19, 7.59, 8.32, 9.19, 10.39, 11.39 a.m.; 12.55, 1.45, 3.35, 4.50, 5.30, 6.15, 7.05, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10 p.m. 12.25 a.m.
 Arrive Newark—6.23, 7.30, 8.10, 9.30, 10.50, 11.50 a.m.; 12.55, 1.40, 3.30, 4.40, 5.20, 6.05, 7.35, 8.40, 9.50, 10.50, 11.20 a.m. 12.20, 1.40, 2.30, 4.40, 5.30, 6.10, 7.10, 8.25, 9.10, 10.40, 11.55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.
 Leave New York—6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30, 11.20 a.m.; 12.40, 2.10, 3.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.30, 6.20, 7.10, 8.30, 10.00, 11.15 p.m.
 Leave Newark—6.40, 7.15, 7.55, 8.43, 10.03, 11.03, 11.53 a.m.; 1.13, 2.44, 4.13, 5.25, 6.03, 6.53, 7.48, 9.03, 10.38, 11.53 p.m.
 Leave Bloomfield—6.51, 7.26, 8.09, 8.55, 10.15, 11.15 a.m.; 12.05, 1.24, 2.55, 4.24, 5.04, 5.37, 6.15, 7.05, 8.06, 9.14, 10.50 p.m. 12.04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.

* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.
NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.
 Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.
 Leave Upper Montclair—6.29, 6.57, 7.49, 8.47, 10.47 a.m.; 1.26, 4.45, 5.42, 6.50, 7.58 p.m.
 Leave Montclair—6.33, 7.02, 7.55, 8.55, 10.52 a.m.; 1.34, 3.47, 4.50, 6.55, 10.03 p.m.
 Leave Bloomfield—6.38, 7.06, 7.59, 8.57, 10.56 a.m.; 1.40, 3.53, 4.57, 6.58, 10.08 p.m.
 Leave New York—6.25, 7.50, 8.40, 9.40, 11.40 a.m.; 1.25, 4.40, 5.40, 7.55, 10.55 p.m.
 * Train marked * will run Saturday nights only. Sunday trains from Montclair at 8.04 a.m. and 5.28 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.
 Leave New York—6.00, 8.30, 12.00 a.m.; 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.00 p.m. Leave 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.
 Arrive Bloomfield—6.49, 9.21 a.m.; 12.43, 4.19, 5.24, 6.29, 7.55, 8.59, 10.08 p.m.
 Arrive Montclair—7.02, 9.25 a.m.; 12.49, 4.29, 5.29, 6.26, 7.11, 8.46 p.m.
 Arrive Bloomfield—7.06, 9.29 a.m.; 12.53, 4.29, 5.33, 6.31, 7.56, 8.50 p.m.
 Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m., for the accommodation of theatre-goers, arriving at Montclair at 12.52 a.m.
 Sunday trains from New York at 8.45 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.

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